

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

## Orient Express to Make Its Final Disappearance

PARIS, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—The Orient Express, the luxurious preserve of aristocrats, spies and elegant who traveled between Paris and Istanbul, will go out of business after May 22, 1977, a conference of European railroad negotiations has decided here.

The express was inaugurated in 1883 when a locomotive pulled out of Paris pulling a handful of sleeping cars and a dining car, complete with liveried waiters and a train of sleeping cars achieved a renown that often reached men and women to take the express not so much for the destination as for the delights of the journey.

Reputation of the express lived on long after automobiles had replaced it as the transportation of the elite. It was seized upon by the press as a setting for spy thrillers, murders and other tales.

Officials said that the decision to discontinue the train was made at the insistence of a number of Western European administrations. Passengers from Turkey to Paris will have to change at Belgrade for an express to Venice, which will take the regular Venice-Paris train.

red by Nairobi Failure

## to Push at Manila Meeting a World Resources Bank

By David A. Andelman

MANILA, Sept. 30 (NYT).—The Asia Development Committee of the World Bank is expected to accept the concept of a new world resources bank as its work-and-study program for the coming year.

The committee's official report, which was presented by Secretary of the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development, said that the committee's work-and-study program for the coming year would be to study the possibility of establishing a new world resources bank.

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U.S. Pressure

disclosure of continued by the U.S. administration of the concept of a new world resources bank to encourage foreign investment in developing countries was made U.S. ambassador to the Manila meeting tonight.

speech tonight, Ambassador Sullivan said that the bank would operate a series of bilateral agreements among foreign investors, and that the bank would be a "bank of the future."

## Limits of Eurocommunism

## Spain, Portugal Socialists Still Wary of Red Party

By Jim Hoagland

see any change of Communism, but of Communists in Europe."

—Miguel Djalas

conversion of the Spanish Communists today would be dangerous. It could provoke a civil war and coup d'état, said Mr. Gonzalez in rejecting for Spain the French Socialist party's proposal for a Mediterranean union of Socialist forces that would repeat the French electoral alliance of Socialists and Communists in the Iberian Peninsula and in Italy.

Portugal's Socialist party leader, Mario Soares, rejected the idea of any cooperation with the Communists even more sharply in an interview in Lisbon shortly before becoming Premier in July.

"I'm not going to be a Portuguese Khrushchev," he insisted, citing the Russian Social Democratic leader the Bolsheviks overthrew in seizing power. "The Communists we have here are not the Italian or Spanish variety."

The impact of individual leaders on the Euro-Communist movement can in fact be best measured here in the Iberian Peninsula along the enormous, probably unbridgeable gap between the unreconstructed Portuguese party

## Laborites Endorse U.K. Plan For Pound

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey today exhorted rebellious Labor party delegates not to upset his efforts to negotiate an international loan to shore up the pound.

Flying from London at short notice to the party's annual conference here, Mr. Healey assailed left-wing demands for a siege economy shielded by a wall of import controls.

He was rewarded by an overwhelming conference vote supporting the government's formula for negotiating the loan and using it to restructure Britain's economy.

"I come here from the battlefronts," Mr. Healey told the delegates.

He warned them that their resolutions had a "real impact in the real world" and that ill-judged statements could knock millions off Britain's reserves in a minute.

Existing Policies

He declared: "I am going to negotiate with the International Monetary Fund on the basis of the existing policies of this government."

There were cries of anger and shouts of "Resign" when he said that these policies meant "sticking to the painful cuts in public expenditure."

Mr. Healey came to the conference after two days of hectic activity to stem the pound's deepest plunge in history.

Following his move to secure a \$3.9-billion loan from the IMF, the pound recovered from its record low registered earlier in the week.

On currency exchanges today, the pound, along with the French franc and the Italian lira, weakened. The pound ended the day at \$1.6610 in interbank trading, down from \$1.6675 yesterday. (Details on Page 7.)

Call to End Cuts

The resolution approving Mr. Healey's policies, nevertheless, also urged the government not to make further public spending cuts as the price of the IMF loan.

The government is already committed to topping \$1 billion off its annual expenditure.

Prime Minister James Callaghan, who listened glumly to left-wing denunciations during the afternoon, gave prior endorsement to the resolution.

The cheering for Mr. Healey revealed a large measure of rank-and-file support for the government in a party confused and embittered by rising unemployment and continuing economic hardship.

But it was clear that a struggle was building up within the party over demands for more socialism.

Shortly before Mr. Healey spoke, the conference applauded a call by a prominent left-wing Member of Parliament, Ian Mikardo, that the country's main banks and insurance companies be nationalized.

The delegates overwhelmingly voted for the move, even though Mr. Callaghan has denounced it as an "electoral albatross" and said that he would oppose its inclusion in the next election manifesto.



and the regenerated Spanish Communists.

Denounced by Moscow as ideological heresy and disavowed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as strategically meaningless, the move for independent action and positions by Western European Communists is as much the handwork of Santiago Carrillo, the soft-spoken, 52-year-old Spanish Communist leader, as of any other one person.

The often lonely campaign he has waged against the Kremlin has been difficult, valorous and profitable for Western Europe's last illegal Communist party.

The party's strongly emphasized pledges to abide by democratic rules and its fierce independence from Moscow today are helping erase the image of its Spanish Civil War record of obedience to Moscow and sweeping purges inside Spain.

Centrist and leftist parties recently legalized in Spain have



BEFORE THE FALL—Christian forces attacking Palestinian positions in Meteln, Lebanon, shortly before the town fell Wednesday when Syrian units also made gains.

## Syrians Propose Talks

## PLO Leaders Meet After Defeat

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Sept. 30 (NYT).—Yasser Arafat and most of the ranking leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization were closed at a military command post in the mountain village of Alep today when a heavy-caliber artillery shell crashed into a building 50 yards across the street.

Two other shells hit the area moments earlier, the first a few hundred yards away and the second nearby, giving the impression of deliberate targeting. The Syrian lines are about three miles east of Alep.

The Palestinian leaders were assessing the consequences of the defeat they suffered in a two-day battle with Syrian forces.

Palestinian forces were driven out of a series of villages in the mountain area stretching from a point just east of Alep to the 6,000-foot peak of Jebel Sanin, 25 miles northeast of Beirut. Among the places they abandoned was Ain-Turk, which controls one of the main highways connecting Christian-held territory northeast of Beirut with Damascus.

Attacked on Tuesday

The loss of the mountain area after only two days of fighting was a crushing blow to the Palestinians. Hours before the Syrians attacked at dawn Tuesday, Palestinian officials had defiantly said, "If they want us out of there, they have to come and get us."

The Syrians last night offered a cease-fire on the mountain front after most of the Palestinian units had been withdrawn.

In a message relayed to Mr. Arafat by Abu Mazen, one of the PLO leaders living in Damascus, Syria also said its representatives were willing to meet with Palestinian leaders to discuss other aspects of the conflict.

One of the known Syrian demands now is that the Palestinians open the main Beirut-Damascus highway which they control between the last Christian suburbs east of the capital to Alep, about 10 miles up the mountain.

One of the issues before the assembled Palestinian leaders was whether to accept the Syrian negotiation offer. It was not clear whether contacts had already taken place.

The leftist Beirut radio station reported that Syrian Foreign

Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and Abu Iyad, No. 2 after Mr. Arafat in el-Fatah, the main commando organization, had met in Sofar, just behind the Syrian lines on the Damascus road.

The report could not be confirmed.

But Abu Jihad, the military commander of the mountain region, told reporters outside the Alep command post that Syrian forces were "on the move" in the area of Bhandoun, which lies between Alep and Sofar on the Damascus road. He said the

deserted resort town was heavily shelled by the Syrians today.

The pressure on the Palestinians to negotiate is enormous. Most impartial observers here feel that only negotiations can save the PLO from a full-scale military defeat in the area they still control.

The loss of the mountain positions north of the Damascus road has made it impossible for them to hold on for very long to the mountain ridge of Alep and the slopes dropping from there to the Mediterranean south of Beirut.

If the Palestinians lose this area, West Beirut will be encircled. And if that happens, only the port cities of Sidon and Tyre could be held but not the countryside in southern Lebanon.

Giscard Gets Sadat Note

PARIS, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy today delivered a message from President Anwar Sadat to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the Elysée Palace announced.

Radio Cairo reported that the message dealt with "Arab efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis" but French and Egyptian officials here remained silent on the note's contents.

After a 30-minute discussion with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Fahmy had talks with Jean-François Poncet, secretary-general of the French President's staff, a palace spokesman said.

## Threats Lead TV Station to Drop Ulster Women's Interview in U.S.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Sept. 30 (Reuters).—A U.S. television interview with the founders of Northern Ireland's women's peace movement has been canceled following threats, it was announced today.

Michael Collins, president of the Public Broadcasting System station here, said that Mrs. Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan were to appear here next week on the show "Woman," which is carried by about 200 of his system's stations around the United States.

But the interview was called off when the station began to receive telephoned threats after the scheduled appearance was publicized.

The wide-open nature of the publicity regarding the visit of the Irish women to Buffalo had placed not only them but anyone coming in contact with them in considerable physical danger, a statement by the station said.

The two women have said that they hoped to persuade U.S. residents not to send to Northern Ireland funds that are eventually spent on arms. They had planned to meet New York religious leaders during their visit but it was not known whether this would be affected by the cancellation of the TV interview here.

## Kenya Solution Holds Some Hope for Rhodesian Whites

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, Sept. 30.—The call of the hunting dogs down a dusty gully on the Athi Plains. Then came the baying of the hounds.

A half-dozen foxhounds burst out of the brush, followed by riders in white jodhpurs and scarlet jackets mounted on handsome thoroughbreds. A knot of African farm wives, brilliant in their Sunday-best sweaters and skirts of pink, red, green and purple, watched admiringly. Two Masai herdsman wrapped in red-checked tabiccloths stared at the scene.

"There goes the last pack of foxhounds in Kenya," said a British charter pilot, who stood watching. "And maybe one of the last foxhunts, too." He looked up the gully, dotted with flat-topped thorn trees. "Now where the deuce is my wife?"

She was somewhere among a score of riders in last Sunday's Linum Hunt.

increasing costs and the declining number of those who wish to ride to the hounds. But the fact that the Linum Hunt still continues 12 years after Kenya won its independence from Britain may perhaps hold a lesson for the beleaguered and fearful whites of Rhodesia. It shows that whites still live well in Kenya under black rule—but not in quite the same role as before Uhuru.

After Uhuru—the Swahili word for independence—about 1,400 white farm families sold 2 million acres of prime farm land to black Kenyans. The sales were financed by \$50 million in British aid money.

The white population was 55,000 in 1962, the year before Uhuru, and dropped approximately 15,000 in the years immediately following.

Today, however, "There are probably as many Europeans in Kenya now as there were at independence," said the pilot. "But most of them are expatriate

workers, here to make a survey or set up a mill. They don't have any stake in Kenya. "Some may own horses but they don't seem to be the fox-hunting crowd," and money may be the prime reason—both here and in England.

When the huntmen say that prices here have doubled in the last five years, they mean it now costs \$60 a month to hire a full-time groom, where once \$30 was a good salary.

A British or U.S. technician may make more than the President of Kenya—expatriate salaries are huge by local standards. The minimum legal wage here, often illegally undercut, is the equivalent of \$35 a month.

The foreign workers usually have their houses and cars furnished by their companies, which also may pay for servants. Almost every European household has a night watchman, a gardener, a cook and, if there

## Smith Will Join Talks on Interim Multiracial Rule

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 30 (AP).—Prime Minister Ian Smith announced late today that he will head a delegation to talks called by Britain to set up a multiracial transitional government that would run the country until black rule is instituted within two years.

A spokesman for the 57-year-old Rhodesian leader said that Mr. Smith had contacted the British government to confirm his government's plans to participate in the talks, expected to be held in the Zambian town of Livingstone on the Rhodesian border. The spokesman said the contents of the message were secret but he added that the Smith delegation was going to the conference with black leaders to "organize an interim government to function until majority rule is implemented."

This, the spokesman said, was part of the package to which Mr. Smith agreed after talks in the South African capital of Pretoria 11 days ago with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Preliminary Talks

The statement by the Prime Minister's office made it clear that Mr. Smith did not agree that this meeting would be a constitutional conference as such but merely preliminary talks to set up the interim government as agreed by him and Mr. Kissinger.

According to Mr. Smith's interpretation of the accord, an initial conference would appoint a supreme council of state, made up of equal numbers of blacks and whites under a white chairman, to run the country until black-majority rule is established by September, 1978. The 6 million blacks have been ruled by the minority of 70,000 whites since Rhodesia declared itself independent of Britain in 1965.

The council of state would in turn choose a council of ministers. This unit would have a majority of blacks under a black chairman, but with defense and law and order portfolios in white hands. It would run the day-to-day administration of the country in accordance with the proposals that Mr. Smith announced last Friday that he was accepting.

The Prime Minister's announcement today means that the white-minority government and the two rival black nationalist movements will be represented at the conference under the chairmanship of Ivor Richards, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations.

Black Delegations

Both the external and internal wings of the African National Council have said that they will send teams to the talks, due to be held within two weeks.

Mr. Smith accepted the Kissinger proposals for setting up the supreme council of state and council of ministers with the understanding that the two key portfolios of defense and law and order will be held by whites.

But five black African heads of state, including Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko Konde Ngbendu Ngbendu, rejected these terms, calling instead for an immediate British-ordered conference and backing further war against the forces of the Salisbury government by black Rhodesian guerrillas.

Minors to Return

GABORONE, Botswana, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Bishop Abel Murorewa, one of Rhodesia's vocal black nationalist leaders, said here today that he would return to Rhodesia on Sunday for the first time in more than a year.

He said that he wanted to meet his supporters on the executive committee of the African National Council, of which he leads one faction.

Bishop Murorewa said that he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Good Life' May Last for Those Who Decide to Stay On

workers, here to make a survey or set up a mill. They don't have any stake in Kenya.

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A British or U.S. technician may make more than the President of Kenya—expatriate salaries are huge by local standards. The minimum legal wage here, often illegally undercut, is the equivalent of \$35 a month.

The foreign workers usually have their houses and cars furnished by their companies, which also may pay for servants. Almost every European household has a night watchman, a gardener, a cook and, if there

are small children, a live-in babysitter.

"Only about a third of the old settler families are still here, a professional hunter explained. "A lot took their money when they sold out and moved to South Africa. Or maybe to Rhodesia."

But many of those who stayed have been very lucky.

The white farmers who sold out under what was called a "willing seller-buyer" policy got fair market prices for their farms. Many then reinvested in other enterprises in Kenya, which has had a booming, free-enterprise economy since Uhuru.

Some took out Kenyan citizenship, which allowed them to buy beach-front land, not sold to foreigners. Now giant resort hotels line the shore. Citizens—white or black—also are not liable to lose their jobs under the "Kenyanization" policy, which replaces expatriates with natives.

Some of the local businessmen, black or white, are still coming up through the ranks. And despite public demands for "Kenyanization" wherever possible, the local businessmen, black or white, are still coming up through the ranks. And despite public demands for "Kenyanization" wherever possible, the local businessmen, black or white, are still coming up through the ranks.







## Hopes for Rapid Probe

## Ford Says Campaign Funds Were Never Used Personally

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (WP).—President Ford said today that he had never diverted any campaign funds to his personal use and expressed confidence that a pending investigation by the attorney general would reach the same conclusion.

## Veto by Ford Is Overridden By Congress

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (WP).—The Democratic-controlled Congress overrode by a wide margin today President Ford's veto of a \$500-million appropriation for the departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare.

The House voted 312-93 to override the veto, 42 more than the required two-thirds majority. A few hours later, the Senate also overrode the veto, 67-15. Congressional action passed the bill into law.

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INSPECTION IN ITALY—Workers wearing gas masks and protective clothing check equipment at plant in Manfredonia, Italy, where an explosion released arsenic into air.

## Trucks Spread Arsenic From Area of Blast in Italy

MANFREDONIA, Italy, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Arsenic released after a factory explosion here Sunday was found closer to the Adriatic town today. The discovery forced officials to extend the danger zone.

Officials said the chemical now was being found virtually on the edge of Manfredonia.

Earlier it was reported that trucks were on their way to mount guard on a 10-square-kilometer area, already cordoned off, around the state-owned ANIC petrochemical plant, where the explosion occurred.

A leading pollution expert, Prof. Arnaldo Liberti, today warned that Italy faced another major pollution disaster unless immediate steps were taken to decontaminate the area.

Local officials blamed heavy trucks involved in decontamination efforts for spreading the poison.

## Compared With Absentee Voting in 1972

## Demand for U.S. Ballots Abroad Doubles

PARIS, Sept. 30 (IFT).—U.S. citizens living abroad have filed almost twice as many applications for absentee ballots for the Nov. 2 presidential election as were submitted in 1972, according to Alfred Davidson and Harvey Gerry, co-chairmen of the Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting.

They urged today that those U.S. citizens intending to make new applications for registration do so as quickly as possible, because some states will not accept such applications after Monday.

But they noted that almost every state will accept requests for absentee ballots after that date.

## State Taxes Avoided

The leaders of the committee, which has its headquarters here, attributed the increase in overseas absentee-ballot applications to Congress's passage this year of the Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act, which assures such persons the right to vote in federal elections in the state of their last residence, even though that state may not be their home for other purposes.

Mr. Davidson, the Democratic

## Nixon Spokesman Denies Report on Memoirs' Content

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP).—Richard Nixon has not yet written the section of his memoirs dealing with the Watergate scandal and, therefore, a published report that he will maintain that he is innocent of any wrongdoing in the affair is "false," a spokesman for Mr. Nixon says.

The New York Times (IFT, Sept. 30) quoted knowledgeable publishing sources in Europe and the United States as saying that Mr. Nixon would depict Watergate as a partisan battle, with himself as the victim of enemies seeking to bring him down.

But Franklin Cannon, director of research for Mr. Nixon's memoirs, said in a statement released in San Clemente, Calif., where the former president lives, "The story is false because President Nixon has not yet written the section of his book dealing with Watergate. Only Richard Nixon knows what he is going to say about Watergate."

The Times had no immediate comment on Mr. Cannon's statement but it had said in its story that its source saw 164 pages of manuscript dealing with Watergate and with Mr. Nixon's last two years in office.

The Times account said Mr. Nixon will express regret that he did not question his aides more closely about the Watergate break-in and will admit to an error in judgment. But he will deny personal responsibility, the account added.

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## Two Indicted In the Hearst Kidnap Case

## Harris, If Convicted, Could Get Life Term

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 30 (AP).—William and Emily Harris, underground companions of Patricia Hearst, were indicted yesterday for the kidnapping of the newspaper heiress 2 1/2 years ago.

Shortly before the Alameda County Grand Jury returned the indictment, Miss Hearst's attorneys filed a motion for a new trial on the charge of armed bank robbery for which she has been sentenced to seven years in prison.

The indictment accuses the two avowed members of the Symbionese Liberation Army of kidnapping for ransom with bodily harm in the Feb. 4, 1974, abduction of Miss Hearst from her Berkeley apartment. The maximum penalty would be life in prison without possibility of parole.

Bail for the Harris was set at \$300,000 each, with their arraignment scheduled for tomorrow in Alameda County Superior Court.

The indictment supersedes a criminal complaint filed by the district attorney against the couple, a charge on which a preliminary hearing had been scheduled for next Thursday in Berkeley Municipal Court.

The indictment-involving 18 counts against each defendant—includes charges of robbery and assault likely to produce great bodily harm against Steven Weed, with whom Miss Hearst shared the apartment from which she was kidnapped.

Mr. Weed, who has not seen his former fiancée since the abduction, was seriously beaten at the time.

Miss Hearst has said she was hit in the face with a gun during the abduction. She also contends that Harris held her down while she was bound and gagged and that Mrs. Harris drove one of the getaway cars.

The indictment also lists seven counts of assault with a deadly weapon for shots fired at five neighbors who witnessed the kidnapping, false imprisonment of Steven Suenaga, a neighbor who tried to help Mr. Weed, and the abduction of Peter Benenson, a neighbor whose car was one of those used in the getaway.

The Harris were convicted last month of kidnap and robbery in the May, 1974, holdup of an Ingewood, Calif., sporting-goods store and were each sentenced to a term of 11 years to life in prison. Miss Hearst is scheduled to be tried early next year for the Ingewood incident.

## Letelier Buried In Venezuela

CARACAS, Sept. 30 (AP).—Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean ambassador to the United States who was killed in a bomb explosion last week in Washington, was buried yesterday after a funeral attended by Venezuelan leaders and hundreds of Chilean exiles.

At the request of his widow, Isabel, Mr. Letelier's body was sent to Venezuela, where he had spent time in exile and had many friends. Mr. Letelier served briefly as foreign minister in the government of President Salvador Allende.

President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela and Caracas Gov. Diego Arria were at the funeral.

## Navy Jet Fighter Is Still Lost In Sea After 5 Days' Hunting

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (WP).—After five days of searching, the U.S. Navy has not found the \$14-million F-14 Tomcat fighter plane that rolled off the deck of the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy into the North Atlantic on Sept. 14.

A Pentagon spokesman said yesterday that rough weather has hampered the search for the F-14, United Press International reported.

Capt. Robert Moss, the Navy's director of salvage, predicted last week that the jet plane would be located within three days. But sonar scanning of almost all of the 16-square-mile area where the Navy believed the plane sank had failed to turn up the Tomcat as of last night.

Both Capt. Moss and the civilian contractor conducting the underwater search for the Navy, Seaward, Inc., had been optimistic about finding the F-14 quickly.

## 'Straightforward' Job

"It's really a straightforward operation," Capt. Moss said in predicting at a Sept. 21 Pentagon press conference that the plane would be located within three days if the weather remained good.

"The odds are extremely high we'll find it very quickly and we'll recover it," he declared.

Executives of Seaward expressed optimism and cited the firm's record in locating objects in deeper water than the 1,800 feet where the F-14 sank. The F-14 is about 90 miles northwest of Santa Rosa, in the Orkney Islands.

Navy sources said yesterday that one reason Capt. Moss was optimistic was the belief that the Kennedy had pinpointed the area where the plane sank—taking a fix with the help of a navigation satellite.

Optimism still prevails about finding the plane eventually, sources said yesterday as the search approached its sixth day. The Navy will now enlarge the search area. Navy specialists are calculating the path the plane most likely took as it sank to

the bottom. The Navy expects to have the calculations completed by tomorrow.

The mechanical searcher is a torpedo-shaped device being towed back and forth across the ocean bottom by the Navy tug Shalaka.

The so-called "tow fish" emits sonar beams to each side as it is pulled through the depths at a speed of about two knots.

## Secret Equipment

The sonar beams bounce back from sunken objects and sketch an image of them on a display board on the tug. The tug goes back and forth across the search area in straight lines—as though plowing a field furrow after furrow.

The F-14 was loaded with highly secret military gear—including a Phoenix air-to-air missile—when it sank in full sight of Soviet warships that were in the area at the time.

One of the F-14's two engines went out of control just before takeoff, pushing the plane off the deck as the two-man crew ejected to safety.

## Moynihan Named To Liberal Slate

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (NYT).—The New York State Liberal party has overwhelmingly nominated Daniel Moynihan for the U.S. Senate.

The vote, 125 to 24, means that Mr. Moynihan, the Democratic nominee, will have two lines on the November ballot to match the two lines for the incumbent nominee, Sen. James Buckley, Cons.-R.

Monday's vote, by the party's statewide advisory conference, came after an unusual sequence of events that included a promise by Gov. Hugh Carey to personally mediate problems between the Liberal and Democratic parties, a 75-minute closed-door grilling of Mr. Moynihan by the Liberal party's leaders, and a long series of denunciations of the candidate by Liberal party delegates.

**AUCTION SALES IN VERSAILLES (France)**  
HOTEL CHEVAL-LEGER  
Collection of XVIIIth, XIXth cent.  
WATCHES, CHATELAINES, KEYS  
XVIIIth, XIXth century  
CURIOS, JEWELS, MINIATURES, BOXES  
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Experts: Mlle. Boussy & Dèchav.  
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New Dialogue Is Urged

Libya Eases Radicalism, Looks Toward U.S.

By Marvin Howe

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 30 (NYT).—The revolutionary government says it is seeking to improve relations with the United States despite basic divergences on the Palestinian question.

"We would like to establish normal and good relations with the United States, but the United States is deliberately opposed to any improvement," the minister of state for information, Mohammed Belghasem Zawi, asserted in a recent interview.

His call for a new dialogue with Washington is part of what appears to be a moderating trend in Libyan foreign policy, particularly in regard to support for worldwide revolutionary movements.

Libya supports freedom fighters struggling to win independence from foreign domination or colonization, such as the Palestinians and the Rhodesians, Mr. Zawi said. "This does not mean the Basque movement, which we consider an internal Spanish affair."

Financial Assistance

His emphasis on foreign domination was indicative of the new thinking in government circles. Formerly, Libyans would listen sympathetically to almost any revolutionary group and occasionally provide financial assistance. This has apparently been much

less than has been widely rumored. In governing circles there appears to be a certain disillusionment with some of the liberation movements—a feeling that perhaps Libya was spreading its influence too thin and not always in the right direction.

The Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, in recent statements, has

Allied Chemical Cleared of Most Pollution Counts

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30 (WP).—The Allied Chemical Corp. was found not guilty yesterday of 144 charges that it dumped a small chemical company in dumping the pesticide Kepone into Virginia's James River.

Before Allied began to present its defense, Judge Robert Merhige struck all but 10 of the 144 charges Allied is contesting here. He said that he would rule later on the allegation that the company conspired with the Life Science Products Co. of Hopewell to evade federal water pollution laws.

The judge's ruling late yesterday was a major victory for Allied, an international chemical firm, which faced possible fines of up to \$3.8 million if convicted of all the charges for its dealings with Life Science. Life Science made the highly toxic Kepone for Allied under an exclusive contract.

A white powdery pesticide that is stored in body fat, Kepone has been blamed for the illnesses of numerous Life Science workers and for contaminating the lower James River, forcing Virginia officials to close it to fishing. An Allied official testified yesterday that as long ago as "the early 1970s" he was aware that the pesticide was feared to be a cancer-causing agent.

Judge Merhige's decision clears Allied of charges that it aided and abetted Life Science in dumping Kepone into the James River from the day it began production, March 1, 1974, until July 5 of last year, two days before Life Science's co-owner warned Allied officials about the small firm's pollution problems.

indicated some measure of withdrawal from worldwide revolution. He said specifically in an interview that Libya had ended its aid to the Irish Republican Army and was trying to improve relations with London and Dublin. He has also denied involvement in recent terrorist activities in Egypt and has urged President Anwar Sadat to talk things over.

Mr. Zawi commented, "We are tired of being the universal scapegoat for terrorist activity." Nevertheless, he insisted—in response to rumors that Libya was taking a more moderate stand even on the Palestinian question—that Libya continued to support the "progressive Palestinians" in their struggle.

Remarking that Libya's main problem with the United States was the Palestinian question, Mr. Zawi reiterated his position that Israel was "a foreign body in the Arab nation" and that everyone who went there after 1948 should go back where they came from.

"The Americans not only arm Israel but give it support to make it such a strong power that it can threaten any other country," said Mr. Zawi, a close friend of Col. Qadhafi. Despite this, he continued, his government has asked Washington to exchange ambassadors, only to be refused on the ground that "Libyan activity hindered American aims and interests."

Relations have been frozen since 1972 after Col. Qadhafi's three-year-old revolutionary regime ordered the evacuation of the U.S. air base at Wheelus Field and forced foreign oil companies to raise tax and royalty payments. The U.S. ambassador, Joseph Palmer, left and has not been replaced and the mission has been reduced to 10 Americans.

Most Americans here feel that the United States should restore normal relations. It is the largest single purchaser of Libyan oil and Americans are operating the oil industry to a large extent. An increasing number of Americans are coming here on business and 2,000 Libyans are studying in U.S. schools.

Castro Warns Cubans of New Economic Pinch

MIAMI, Sept. 30 (AP).—Premier Fidel Castro said this week that Cuba faces serious economic problems because of low sugar prices on the world market and high costs of petroleum and imported goods from Western countries.

"I must tell you and I must advise you that we will have difficulties," Mr. Castro said at a celebration Tuesday attended by 500,000 persons in Havana. "We will have, I repeat, difficulties and those difficulties will be fundamentally of an economic nature."

The Premier painted the gloomy picture in a speech broadcast by Radio Havana and monitored in Miami.

Mr. Castro warned that Cubans will have to make sacrifices. "We will see the bitter necessity of reducing coffee consumption," he said. Cubans are reported to be rationing coffee already, at a rate of 1 1/2 ounces per person a week.

He said a major concern is the low market price of sugar. "Petroleum is sold on world markets at 20 times the cost of production," Mr. Castro said. But "the world price for sugar is below cost."

Godley Is Nominated U.S. Envoy to Ethiopia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI).—President Ford has nominated McMurtrie Godley as ambassador to Ethiopia.

If approved by the Senate, Mr. Godley, 58, who has come out of retirement to take the new diplomatic post, will succeed Arthur Hummel Jr., who became assistant secretary of state in June. Mr. Godley, a career diplomat, served as ambassador to Lebanon from February 1974, until his retirement in June.

Tehran Guerrillas Slain

TEHRAN, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Three guerrillas have been killed in gun battles with police in central Tehran, the official Pars news agency said today.



FLOODING IN SWITZERLAND—Two days of heavy rains caused flooding in parts of southern Switzerland and forced some farmers to move their cattle to dry ground. This herd was being shifted at Pizzo de Magadino in Tessin canton.

Spain, Portugal Socialists Wary of Communists

(Continued from Page 1)

agreed that the Communist party's new liberal stance have earned it the right to be legislated. This is the only way, Mr. Gonzalez and others assert, that its conversion to democracy can be tested. The government of King Juan Carlos, backed by the United States, continues to refuse to risk it.

Mr. Carrillo, who was painted by the regime of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco as a bloodthirsty extremist, goes to great pains to explain his ideas to visitors in gentle, reasoned terms that a kindly uncle or teacher might use.

"The Communist parties of Spain, Italy and France are trying to bring Marxism up to date," he said in an interview. "A major change has taken place in the world."

Opposed Invasion

Genuinely liked and respected by professional analysts of Communist affairs in Paris who dismiss French Communist professions of democratic leanings, Mr. Carrillo has openly fought the Kremlin since 1968, when he violently attacked the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Carrillo replied by trying to failing to unseat him as Spanish party leader, a move that undoubtedly added depth to Mr. Carrillo's conversion. The French party, then heavily under Moscow's sway, refused to publish any statement by him—a practice ended only in July—and, more important, cut off the financial support it had channelled to him.

But Mr. Carrillo was able to turn to the Italian Communist party for financial and ideological support and a key link in the Eurocommunist movement was formed, according to Western intelligence sources.

Sure of support from Italy's Enrico Berlinguer, Mr. Carrillo stood up in Moscow in February and publicly called Soviet Socialism "primitive." In July, he told fellow European Communist chiefs, including Moscow's Leonid Brezhnev, "Today we are adults. We have no center that gives us directives."

Communist leaders inside Spain, who dominate the unofficial but powerful trade unions that are the principal recruiting grounds for the party's claimed membership of 300,000, join Mr. Carrillo

in stressing the need for "a peaceful, democratic break with the fascism of the Franco regime" and dismiss government suggestions that Mr. Carrillo has lost control of the party because of his long exile.

Spanish Realities

"He's the statesman who has led the party to its present strength," Marcelino Camacho, the Communist labor leader of Madrid, said of Mr. Carrillo. "He's even more reasonable than Berlinguer. He stands for Socialism based on Spanish realities and Spanish needs."

While Mr. Carrillo lived in France and traveled to the United States and other open societies, Mr. Alvarez Cunqueiro was in a Portuguese jail.

Escaping in 1960 after a decade of solitary confinement, Mr. Carrillo immediately disappeared behind the Iron Curtain to escape the reach of the Portuguese secret police and did not return until the 1974 revolution overthrew the rightist dictatorship and created a yawning power vacuum in Western Europe's poorest least developed country.

Western analysts invariably point to Mr. Carrillo's hard life of clandestinity and imprisonment in Portugal and exile in Russia and Bulgaria as perhaps

the dominant factor in his party's continuing ideological rigidity and resolute rejection of the liberal facets of Eurocommunism.

"Cunhal could probably have won the whole game if he had taken a soft line like the Italian one when he came back," a Western diplomat said. "But it was just visceral with him. He saw a chance to rule with the military, forgetting Napoleon's rule that a politician can do everything with bayonets except sit on them."

The Portuguese Communist grab for power, financed to some extent by Moscow, earned Mr. Carrillo special enmity from the leading Eurocommunists because of his reversion to type. Mr. Carrillo and the Italians privately

denounce Mr. Cunhal in the strongest possible terms and the French party, which at first supported him, quietly disengaged last autumn.

After three election defeats in the last year, Mr. Cunhal is still pressing the Socialists to readmit the Communists to the government, their price for the labor unions' cooperation in an austerity program.

But he is also beginning to moderate some of the sharper attacks on Western "bourgeois dictators" that he made during the election campaign and take on, for him, a more mellow sound when meeting with foreigners.

"We are not in a hurry to pose the question of Portugal's membership in NATO," he said in an interview in his modest party headquarters in Lisbon.

"We don't know what the relationship with NATO will be after military blocs disappear; it is a very complicated question. But we are not rigid. We accept the obligations of NATO. We haven't even raised the question of the Azores bilateral pact with the United States."

Asserting that the revolution had succeeded in "destroying monopolistic capital," he said that the Portuguese Communist party "is not against private initiative, nor against foreign investment as long as no political conditions are attached."

The formulations by the 60-year-old Mr. Cunhal, whose shock of silver hair and trim physique make him look a decade younger, were vague enough to fall short of a radical departure from past policies. But they also contained enough modesty to suggest that even Alvarez Cunqueiro has begun to look at the Ballan election returns.

Italian Reds Seeking to Show That They Are Not Going

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Sept. 30 (NYT).—After weeks of relative quiet, Communist party leaders have embraced a somewhat tougher line, designed in part to calm uneasiness in their ranks over the decision to provide the essential props for the governing Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats, who formed a minority administration after the June election, remain in power only because the Communists agreed to abstain on important votes of confidence in Parliament. The decision has not been applauded by all Communists, particularly those who wonder whether their leaders have turned too soft.

Accordingly, Enrico Berlinguer, the party leader, recently tried to explain with vigor why the Communists were holding back and why the faithful should not worry about whether their leaders had lost sight of established goals. He said the goals remained "the emancipation of the workers, of the entire society and the construction of a society that is wholly superior to the bourgeois society."

Liberty of Judgment

Apart from the apparent to soothe worried Communists the speech seemed to reprimand the Christian Democrats that they could not automatically count on the Communists. Mr. Berlinguer said the party would maintain its liberty of judgment on the government and its policies, short, he was telling the 11 not to worry over the abstention, and he was telling the Christian Democrats that perhaps the better start was waiting.

Talk of dissent in the ranks has also been generated by remarks by Giorgio Napolitano, a member of the leadership, who suggested that the party would like to join the government soon and that it had no intention of abstaining outside indefinitely.

However, Mr. Amintore Fanfani, who regretted the intervention, said that there was no conflict between the Christian Democrats and Berlinguer's caution, he repeated demands that the party should not discuss them with the Communists.

The party leadership also seemed to be worried about the election of the rank and file's death of Mao Tse-tung. They were those who felt that leaders had been less than forthcoming in relations with the West and Moscow and who suggested that Communism, Chinese-style, had something to offer.

This led Mr. Berlinguer to remark that, while Italian Communists should study the Chinese revolution, they should "fight against the current fashion of creating a myth" about it.

In any event, the party's slogan is to continue what it has been doing—abstaining in Parliament and allowing the Christian Democrats to stay on. Otherwise, party officials would be to throw the country into chaos, all to the detriment of the working class.

Postal Workers End Weeklong Strike in Spain

MADRID, Sept. 30 (AP).—Postal workers began work today through an estimated 50 million pieces of undelivered mail after agreeing to end a weeklong nationwide strike.

Post office officials in Madrid said that it might take several days to clear up the backlog. Some normal delivery. A handful of carriers remained on strike in Madrid, Barcelona and Basque.

The union's national committee voted 15-2 to end the walk after the government reports agreed to most of their demands for pay increases and work conditions.

Union sources said that strike was encountering growing opposition within the ranks. That leaders of moderate political parties, including the Socialists, urged them to go back to work. The government also was anxious to settle the strike and an order drafting the government postal workers into military service, the sources said.

2,000 Swiss Evacuate After Gas Tank Blast

CHIASSO, Switzerland, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Swiss police said today that they evacuated 2,000 persons here after the explosion of a gas tank this morning caused by sparks from a motorway engine.

The gas tank, at a food store here, had been damaged earlier this week by torrential rains, police said. No damages were reported at the factory.

Correction

In an article on the West German elections in yesterday's IHT, the losses announced by the Hesse State Bank should have read 2.2 billion deutsche marks, not 2.3 billion, and the reported "contribution" for the Social Democrats should have read 100,000 marks, not 98.5 million.

HARRODS HAVE MORE FOR MEN

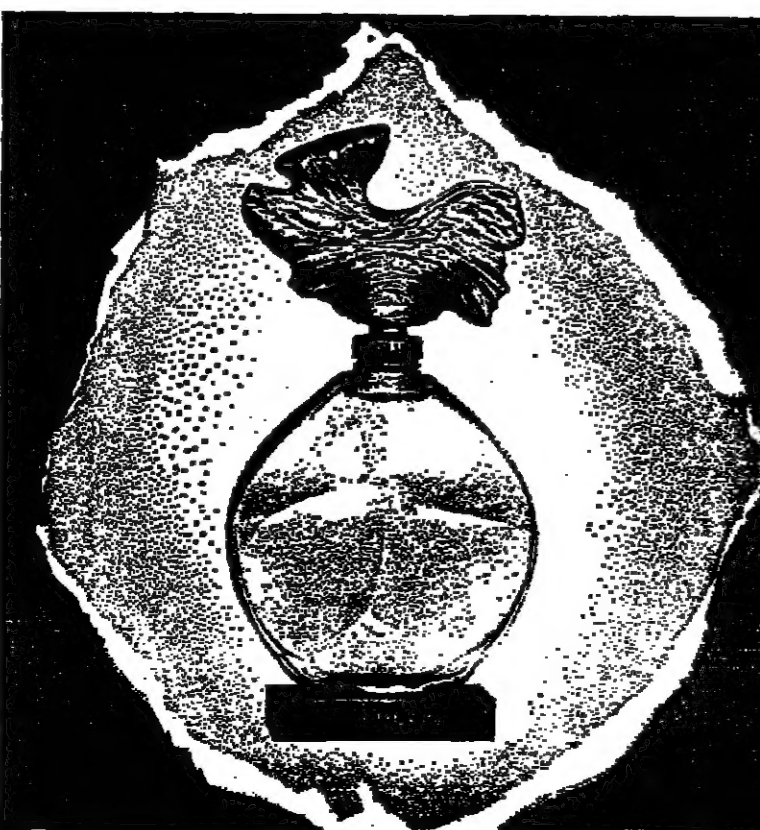
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## ARIS FILMS

## Marcel Aymé Play Still Sparkles

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 30 (UPI)—How few plays outlive their day! In an exception to this disheartening general rule is Marcel Aymé's "Lucienne et le boucher," produced in 1947. It is now an act at the Théâtre Saint-Gas, still a vivid slice of life. A small-town Mes- who, increasingly disgusted with marriage to a fuddy-duddy weaver, lures the corner butcher, local Hercules, to her bed. In a death and before the crime is detected, persuades her lover to confess to the murder. The murder is that of the scandalous, but Aymé wrote it as a local, misogynic comedy and it is so solidly that its malice dark humor retains its sparkle.

All the characters are convincingly drawn, giving a cross-section view of the community in which they live, its narrow-mindedness and its hypocrisy. Well, it is the good-natured butchery of the murder, without any call for performance sympathy. This is a direct and forceful interpretation. The others, too, serve the admirably, with Alain over the husband, Georges over the good-natured butchery, and Malraux over the good-natured butchery. In all, a rewarding theatrical evening.

... Candras, a contemporary Apollinaire, Paul Morand, and Jacob and, like them, the important influence on the movement in French literature, cut a flamboyant and original figure on the literary scene of his day. A personality of his originality, he went his way, roaming the world from Peking and Moscow. During World War I, while serving in the Foreign Legion, he lost his right arm, but this did not hinder his wanderlust, and in the he visited South America, New York and Hollywood. It was his gift to illuminate his eloquent pages with a sense of other and romantic adventure. The Edouard VII, Jean Mard has sought to capture the living Candras spirit in a program entitled "Die-Moi Blaise." That there is a potential play in such an extraordinary individual-

ist as Candras is certain, but the present selection of his writings has clipped the poet-writer's wings. The extracts from his travel books and verse are spoken by a quartet of players—by Julia, the adaptor, and by Jean Desailly, Simone Valère and Michel Bertay. They speak clearly, but the surging gusto of the author is somehow absent. This version, it would seem, would be more suited to the radio.

"Tout Contre un Petit Bois" by Jean-Michel Ribes (at the Théâtre Récamier) suggests a Grand Guignol shocker as it might have been beefed up to fill an entire evening by an Ionesco disciple.

A middle-aged woman, stopping in a provincial hotel for a meeting with her son, finds her room invaded by a house painter who begins to dab the walls of her chamber a dismal dark brown. That he is death and that she is doomed is shortly apparent. But this situation—accompanied by some nightmarish flashbacks—is basically marinated for the next two hours. Suspense dwindles.

The occasion is rescued from boredom by the acting. Michèle Marquais renders a performance that maintains sufficient variety—no minor feat as she is on stage from start to finish—and succeeds in scoring a historic victory over the repetitious text. There is also help from Roland Blanche as the chatty painter, now friendly, now threatening; from Stéphane Bouy as the phantom of the husband; and from the versatile Françoise Christophe, who has two roles. It is the performance rather than the play that is the thing at the Théâtre Récamier.

Off-Broadway's Richard Foreman is at once an avant-garde director and a prolific author, having composed 18 plays since 1968 when he founded his Ontological-Theatrical Theater. He seems to be a favorite of the Festival d'Automne authorities for he is at present paying his second guest visit to Paris at their invitation.

In 1973 his company was at the Théâtre Récamier with a spectacle of infernal din and incom-



Georges Geret and Danielle Darrieux in "Lucienne et le boucher."

prehensible fury that tested the endurance of the hardest playgoer. Now at the Bouffes du Nord is his latest creation, "Le Livre des Splendeurs" (In French, Since it is an experience as difficult to

describe as it is to undergo, polite French critics have classed it as "intellectual and difficult." Difficult it is—on the intellect and on the eyes and ears. There is much creeping and crawling

about on the part of the cast as they strike monosyllables. Agony reigns supreme and it is impossible to determine whether it is the performers or the audience that suffers most.



Karlheinz Stockhausen

## LONDON: Smetana's Theatrical Mess

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 30 (UPI)—Karlheinz Smetana is remembered in the opera house primarily for "The Bartered Bride" rather than for "Dalibor," the best of his serious operas, the trouble—as was made plain in last night's new production of "Dalibor" by the English National Opera at the Coliseum—lies with the libretto, Josef Wenzig, rather than with the composer.

Wenzig took the engaging legend of a Bohemian knight who, imprisoned in a tower of the castle in Prague for political disturbances, earned his keep by learning to play the fiddle for listeners gathered below, and turned it into an obvious and inept Czech counterpart to "Fidelio."

"Dalibor" is "Fidelio" stripped of "Fidelio's" simplicity, nobility and eloquence. Dalibor (Florentin), instead of being a political prisoner, is condemned for the murder of Milada's (Leonore's) brother to avenge the latter's murder of Dalibor's best friend, a fiddle-playing minstrel named Zdenek. It is Milada's denunciation of Dalibor that brings about his incarceration, and it is his proud and defiant justification of the murder that improbably

makes her heart and inspires her resolve to spring him.

From there on it is pure "Fidelio" with Milada posing as a boy, getting on the good side of the jailer, Benes (Rocco), despite Benes's being warned by the captain of the guard, Sudkovy (Pizarro), and smuggling a violin and a fiddle to the prisoner. (The text refers again and again to "violin," although there was no such thing in 1483, and the instrument we saw appeared to be, properly, a viol da braccio.)

It's a theatrical mess, with Dalibor forever dreaming and carrying on, not about a faithful wife, but about his beloved Zdenek, and ending in a disastrous last act so ambiguous as to whether Dalibor has been sprung or not that when the opera was mounted by Gustav Mahler in Vienna in 1897 the confusing second scene in the prison was simply and wisely omitted.

John Hatchley's lavish production, encumbered by trendy tiered sets, makes matters worse by having Dalibor imprisoned in a dungeon opening down-like into the judgment hall. It is "Salome" making nonsense of the episode where Dalibor is supposed to give the signal for revolt to his followers outside by playing a motif on his fiddle. From

a dungeon? From a fiddle strangled in without a bow?

But the music comes close to making up for all the theatrical mishaps: glorious choruses, splendid melodious set pieces for all the principals, including a duet for Milada and Dalibor that must be one of the loveliest things Smetana ever wrote, and swiveling scoring for a large orchestra, all grandly served, last night, by Charles Mackerras, the conductor, the orchestra, the chorus (especially the men) and a uniformly fine cast headed by Anne Evans, superb as Milada, and John Mitchinson, indefatigably robust of voice, if wooden as an actor, in the title role.

An evening of aural rather than theatrical rewards.

## Alexander the Great: Built Samarkand Wall

MOSCOW, Sept. 30 (AP)—Fortifications believed built by Alexander the Great have been excavated at Samarkand in Soviet Central Asia, according to Tass.

The news agency said that archaeologists believe the fortifications are those known as Alexander's Rampart or Alexander's Wall.

## BERLIN: Mind-Boggling Stockhausen

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (UPI)—Karlheinz Stockhausen composed "Sirius" on commission for the West German government as its musical contribution to the U.S. Bicentennial festivities. It received its world premiere two months ago in Washington in an edifice named, with crashing infelicity, the Einstein Spacearium. Its European premiere in the Planetarium here has fared no better, the brows of a good many auditors, including my own.

Stockhausen today seems to have replaced John Cage, now promoted to the status of grand old man, as No. 1 guru of the international musical avant-garde. No matter how extreme, extravagant, or outrageous his productions, a bountiful shower of lucrative commissions nurtures his aesthetic bloom, and his genuflecting audience, the majority of it young, searching, and, like its deity, burning with a hard, gem-like flame, flocks in humility to every new revelation he hands down from on high.

## Earphones

That audience bought out these three Berlin performances several weeks in advance, and standees,

or rather sitters, occupied most of the available floor space, in their case literally at their idol's feet.

In "Sirius" Stockhausen has set his own text for soprano (Annette Meriwether), basso profundo (Boris Carmel), trumpet (Günther Stockhausen), bass clarinet (Susanne Stephens)—all of them spotted, wearing fancy costumes and also earphones which presumably feed them secret cues—and a noisy, relentless electronic tape which Stockhausen says, took him one year to produce. Like most composers who try their hand at impressing their own best efforts with resounding high purpose he falls flat on his face.

Consider, to quote only one of countless examples, the section entitled "Capricorn": "Capricornus sea-goat with Saturn, earth son of earth, the man; night, I winter-night show the Heaven's firmament starry tent."

## Gallo-Roman Villa

MELUN, France, Sept. 30 (AP)—The remains of a 1,900-year-old Gallo-Roman villa have been discovered near the Melun railroad station by construction workers digging a foundation for a new building, authorities said yesterday.

Seed, withdrawn, slowly tenacious, steadily climbing heights; stubborn, stiff, striving for light, son of mother sun Sirius."

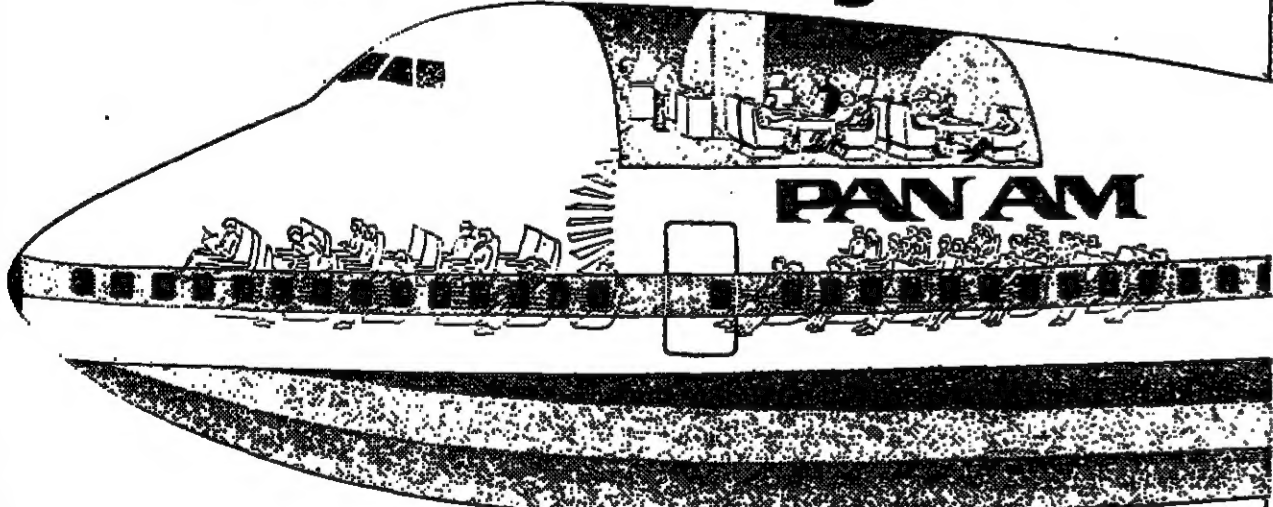
"For the inhabitants of Sirius," Stockhausen enlightens us, "music is the highest form of all oscillations, vibrations. Therefore the music there is also the most completely developed. Every musical composition of Sirius is connected with the rhythms of the stars, with the times of the day and seasons of the year, with elements and differences of nature of the living beings."

## Light-Years

Sirius also known as the star Alpha in the constellation Canis Major, lies, Stockhausen tells us, 8.7 light-years away, "the central sun of our local universe," surrounded by "200,000,000 stars with their planets and moons." How he got his musical information about Sirius he neglects to tell us.

Musical qualities and values entirely aside, one can, by conscientiously applying the principles of psychiatry and psychoanalytic diagnosis to this and other Stockhausen works during the past several years, document a closely reasoned, convincing case for declaring this abundantly gifted composer as mad as a hatter. It may sober those of us tempted to do so to reflect for

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## Will British Policy Stick?

"We will stick to the policy we have got," said Denis Healey to the British nation Wednesday night, "and bring it home successfully." Coming after a decision to borrow \$3.9 billion from the International Monetary Fund to prop a wilting pound, and clamor from both left and right for new governmental action, the words of the Chancellor of Her Majesty's much-battered Exchequer were brave, and made a good deal of political sense. But while the Labor government might stick to its policy, the main question now—the one that probably contributed as much as anything to the decline of Britain's currency—was whether the policy itself was not coming unstuck.

To keep down wage rises, reduce expenditures for most services and increase investment in industry is, in itself, a sound method of combating inflation and keeping British products sufficiently competitive to buy abroad what Britain needs to survive. But when unions, while adhering to the word of the "social contract" for limiting wage increases, nibble away at the spirit—as the seamen's union did when it substituted fringe benefits, "perks," for the wage increase it had originally demanded—confidence in the policy and the pound was bound to be shaken. And when the pound fell, prices in Britain rose, and pressure for higher pay increased. "Perks," after all, are as much a part of the costs of production as wages, and Britain's urgent need was to lower production costs.

The government of James Callaghan has

not found its position any easier because of the Labor party conference at Blackpool: indeed, the opposition of the left-wingers, even if it did not formally shake "the policy," did not help it. But it seems probable that the fulminations from the left were less important than the actions of the unions. After all, the left could not isolate Britain in fact to the extent that the seamen's union might have done, nor does oratory at Blackpool cost the nation as much as the settlement of the dispute with those who man Britain's merchant fleet.

The British government is buying a breathing spell with its new loan; it may win time enough to make "the policy" stick again and carry further the reduction of inflation it began. Certainly it is in the interests of the industrialized world that this should be the case, not only because Britain is important to it for many reasons, but because what happened there could happen elsewhere.

France, under its new Prime Minister, is trying its own brand of austerity; the United States, after a good beginning toward recovery, has shown signs of a slowdown; Japan and Italy, in their own ways, are finding that difficulties persist, and even West Germany's great economic success is facing a political challenge. There are no easy answers to any of the problems of production and equitable distribution anywhere in the world today (as Poland can testify). But the efforts to solve them, everywhere, carry lessons that can be useful, everywhere.

## The Opportunity in Rhodesia

The fuss over the U.S. Rhodesian settlement formula represents not the collapse of the plan's fundamentals but the onset of negotiation on its details. The plan may, of course, finally fail. For what Henry Kissinger achieved in Africa was not a settlement but an opportunity. The parties themselves will have to work out a mutually satisfactory settlement, if they can and will. But the plan has not yet failed. There is even a reasonably good chance that it will succeed. So it is inaccurate to talk about it in a way that suggests it has collapsed, or that it is suddenly and unexpectedly in need of some sort of repair. And it serves no useful purpose to talk about it that way, as well. Those who support stability and human rights in that part of the world should be pointing out to the parties the considerable common ground they have already attained, and the substantial mutual costs they will incur if they do not negotiate.

Ian Smith, the white Rhodesian leader, accepted (1) an interim or transitional black-white government under nominal British sovereignty, and (2) majority rule in a fully independent government in two years. These are the fundamentals; they are also two separate but related things. And they are embraced by the five "front-line" African Presidents and by the black nationalists. Mr. Smith went on, however, to announce some of the details of how the fundamentals would be put into effect. In particular, he said that the conference called to draw a Constitution for independence would have to be held inside Rhodesia. Neither the Presidents nor the nationalists had accepted this detail, or some others Mr. Smith announced.

What now needs to be understood is that Mr. Smith was in effect stating his pre-conference bargaining position, notwithstanding his subsequent pained assertion.

contested in Washington, that he had prior American approval for all he said. It needs further to be understood that the Presidents were only responding in kind when they said in a statement Sunday, referring specifically to establishment of a transitional government, that "any details . . . should be left to the conference." The British have already begun the excruciatingly difficult task of arranging the conference at which this will be done.

The five Presidents' statement on Sunday was, in fact, generally positive and moderate. They advised the still divided nationalists to recognize that they have already won on the principle of majority rule and to set up a transitional government "immediately." Tanzania's President Nyerere was merely sharpening the point when he said on Tuesday that black majority rule would be installed "in four to six weeks"—his context made clear that he was referring to the interim government, not the final independent government contemplated by the settlement formula within two years. Ian Smith has already agreed that the council of ministers in that interim government will have a black majority.

With Ian Smith's escape hatches all blocked, the great danger now is that one or another front-line state, perhaps under Kremlin stimulus, will adopt as its protégé a nationalist faction ready to fight the faction supported by the other front-line states. That is a prescription for racial conflict, for a wasting civil war on the Angolan model, and possibly for foreign intervention. The sooner the nationalists move to the table, then, the sooner an interim government can be established and recognized, and the smaller the chance that the five will split and that the nationalists will fight on either against the whites or among themselves.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Britain's Borrowing

There is coming to be seen a clearer opposition between what is economically necessary and what is conventionally regarded as politically practicable. The point which must surely be obvious now is that more weight must be given, whatever conditions the International Monetary Fund may or may not impose, to what is economically necessary. No doubt there is a body of opinion within the Labor party which will regard the possibility of "dictation" by the fund as a further argument in favor of full-scale import controls and conducting a siege economy. But, as the Chancellor himself pointed out only last weekend, this is no answer to the problems of a country so heavily dependent on exports as the United Kingdom. Quite apart from the near-certainty of retaliation at a time when other countries too have unemployment problems, protection is precisely the worst way of improving the efficiency of British industry. The alternative is to tighten the money supply more effectively—a process which, as the experience of Germany has recently

shown, may well reduce unemployment by bringing down inflationary expectations.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Grinning as ever, Mr. Healey has now borrowed on our behalf 2.3 billion pounds (\$3.9 billion) from the International Monetary Fund—about 46 pounds (\$78) per head of every man, woman and child in the country . . . We have to start repaying in December. We have not a cat in hell's chance of doing this without a further loan. And to this there will be strings attached aplenty . . . It is with shame that we say it: The IMF is bound to have a deeper concern for our future prosperity, and a surer strategy for achieving it, than has the government . . . With shame, we must suggest that the only time our economic affairs have been well conducted in the past 15 years or so was when the IMF was breathing down Mr. (former Chancellor) Roy Jenkins's neck, forcing him to freeze public expenditure, increase taxes and thereby balance the budget, put the trade balance into surplus and cut inflation.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 1, 1901.

NEW YORK—Just how far and how fast can man's technology take him? There are no limits and the future is wide open. One of the most remarkable rides ever made on a motorcycle was that of Albert Champion, of Boston, on a quarter of a mile board track at Wallburg, N.J., yesterday. He broke the world's record, covering the four laps in the mile in 1 min. 15 sec.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 1, 1926

LONDON—The first convention of women ministers of various Christian denominations ever to be held in England took place yesterday under the auspices of the Union of Women Voters. Mrs. Helena Normanton, who presided, said the movement was not in the least "anti-man," but was to let the public know what Christian women have done, can do and would like to do, if given the chance.



## As Bro<sup>2</sup> Nazi War Criminals

By Jeri Laber

WASHINGTON—Hitler's henchmen have been punished, their dark deeds in the death camps exposed to a public determined that such horrors would never again occur. Yet before telling of crimes that are being committed every day—officially sanctioned acts of torture as brutal as those of any Nazi war criminal.

These documents describe the work of torturers in many disparate countries, men who share neither political ideology nor economic theory and have in common only a subservience to leaders who sustain power by repression and intimidation. Hundreds of thousands of innocent people are being victimized each day; their torturers go unpunished, their numbers increasing as the use of torture spreads through the world like an uncontrollable disease.

Some survivors have identified their torturers. A young woman, an inmate in Turkey in 1972 described "a person by the name of Umik Erdal" who "attached me and forced me to the ground, stood on my back and with the aid of a razor blade, forced a tracheotomy into my lungs." An Iranian writer has described the Shah's chief torturer, a man named Alapour who wears a suit and a tie, smokes two packs of cigarettes a day and grinds each one out on the back of a human being. A recent Soviet émigré reported that Major Pavel Alek-sandrovskiy was the chief interrogator whose threats of violent death finally broke his will and caused him to betray a fellow dissident.

In Brazil, where prisoners are hooded so that they cannot see their captors, an American minister reported a face-to-face encounter with Luis Miranda Filho, the most vicious of his torturers, who ceased administering electric shocks for a minute, knelt before his victim, lifted his hood so that their eyes could meet and threatened to kill him if he did not cooperate.

## The Mind of the South

By Anthony Lewis

PLAINS, Ga.—A supporter of Jimmy Carter, talking the other day with a skeptical Northerner, put a question that concentrated the Northern mind wonderfully.

"Jimmy Carter or John Connally," he said, "which one would you like to see helping to shape the next generation of Southern congressmen and governors and judges?"

The question is a reminder that place remains the single most important aspect of Carter's candidacy. The fact that he comes from the Deep South obviously continues to worry some normally Democratic voters in the North. But it happens to present an enormous opportunity to those who want to see American politics move in what could be called a more humane direction.

The point is that the South, for so long a special case, is rejoining the mainstream of national politics. The way it joins, toward the conservative or liberal side, could have very large effects on the political character of the whole country. And it is at a delicate stage when it could go either way.

Richard Nixon understood that. His Southern strategy was a perceptive attempt to link white Southerners with ethnic Northerners as working-class elements in a new conservative coalition. Together with the natural conservatism of the business community they would have made a formidable political force. Only Watergate derailed the strategy.

An implicit appeal to racial antagonism was part of the Nixon approach. His talk of "law and order" in the 1968 campaign was widely seen as a code signal to voters worried about crime by blacks. Then, as president, he used the issue of school busing to play on the color of white families in both Northern and Southern cities.

nally is the outstanding example. The character of federal appointments would also be significantly affected by a Carter presidency, in all likelihood. In picking Southerners for federal jobs he would probably go outside the traditionally conservative political sources. And no one doubts that he would appoint many more blacks.

Those are some of the stakes that Northerners who want a more humane politics have riding on the Southern candidate in this election. And there is another one, harder to define but perhaps most important of all. It is the possible psychological effect on the country of a true reunion with the South.

C. Vann Woodward, the great historian and great Southerner, makes the point that the South has not shared the American myths of irresistible progress and power. The South's history, he wrote in 1966, "does not include an unbroken experience of invincibility, success, opulence and innocence . . . The South has known debt and failure, long periods of frustration and poverty, as well as human slavery and its long aftermath of injustices."

Professor Woodward was writing during the Vietnam war, and it was surely in his mind when he concluded:

"The South's experience with history has rather more in common with the Israeli and Iraqi experiences of other nations and the general run of mankind than have other parts of America . . . If there ever was a time when Americans might profit from the un-American heritage of the South, it would seem to be the present."

## Sensible Comments on the Debate

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In the flood of assessments of the Ford-Carter race in the days following the great debate, this reporter has heard three comments that seemed eminently sensible. They all came from people who were somewhat removed from the fray, and two of the three were women.

Rose Elizabeth Bird is a Democratic lawyer serving in the cabinet of Gov. Jerry Brown's administration in Sacramento. Rita Emmett is a housewife in the Chicago suburb of Franklin Park, who gave up watching television news five years ago. And Odry Fish is a businessman who's been running the Republican party in Wisconsin as long as anyone can remember.

Rose Bird, like many others close to Jerry Brown, has not been a Jimmy Carter fan, but she said the debate "aroused my partisan instincts," and had her rooting for the Democrat to do well.

She said she thought Carter did "better as he went along, particularly in his summation, but they were both rather boring."

"The big thing that struck me," she said, "was the symbolism of the breakdown of technology, when they were both talking about this being 'the most powerful nation and the greatest people.' Here are the people who symbolize this power, and they're totally immobilized when one little part breaks down."

Rose Bird said she wished that her candidate had acknowledged that inherent overness of things, rather than talking like a technician who had unlocked the secret of efficient government.

"Instead of talking like we could solve the energy problem by combining this agency with that agency, I wish he'd just asked if anyone really thought the Ford administration has begun to solve this problem, or even addressed it seriously."

Mrs. Emmett is also a Democrat, an intense young mother this reporter encountered while interviewing voters last weekend in Illinois. She and her husband gave up watching television news five years ago, because they were having nightmares over the Vietnam war scenes. So the debate was one of their rare opportunities to see the candidates.

"I told myself before it started," she said, "don't get hooked on the images, but when they lost the sound, I was so dependent on it, I just started shaking my head. I couldn't believe how involved I was."

She gave the edge to Ford, she said, "and that's the first pro-Republican thing I can remember saying in my whole life. I didn't expect him to think fast on his feet, but he did."

## Letters

### 'On Wisconsin'

In David S. Broder's column (HT, Sept. 21), he stated that Fritz Crisler first brought President Ford's alma mater to football fame. Mr. Broder may know his politics but his knowledge of football is abominable. Crisler had an excellent record, but it was Fielding Yost with his "point-a-minute" teams in the early 1900s who first brought football fame to Michigan. Even though it may now be called Crisler Field House, it was originally named and, at least through the early 40s, was revered as Yost Field House.

Tehran.  
L.L. HAMBIZAL.

### Hitler

My mother and her family went through the German concentration camps and as a kid I was raised with a true psychosis of Germans, which I only partly overcame thanks to my stay in the United States as a student on the Berkeley campus. But I did not feel aggrieved by the review on Mr. Toland's book and the latter's interview in The Washington Post and in your column (HT, Sept. 27, 1976, "Payphone Soap Opera—Life of Hitler") for these mere personal considerations. What I was more concerned about was Mr. Toland's apparent attempt at selling us a blurred picture of Hitler. From Mr. Toland's interview it would seem that but for his Jewish-baiting Hitler was a nice human being with a nice Jewish mother. I imagine . . .

It is worth repeating here that the ideals which Hitler impersonated in the Nazi state which he created are just the opposite of what America and its Constitution stand for in the eyes of mankind.

"All men were born equal," i.e. they have a right to exist, improve their existence and participate in their government.

But even in a historical perspective it would be too easy however to dismiss Hitler as just another despot who would not meet the Western standards of democracy. What made Hitler

and Nazism worse than this ordinary brand of dictatorship is that—as Mr. Toland should know—the Nazis put reason and modern science to the service of man's humiliation and ultimate destruction, and that was perversion.

PARIS.  
AIME MANDEL.

### Nuclear Plants

Commenting on James Goldsborough's analysis of the Swedish elections (HT, Sept. 23), I should like to suggest that his omission of the opposition to proposed installations of nuclear power stations leaves an incomplete picture of the subtle complex of Swedish opinion that brought about the Socialist defeat. Unsurprisingly, of course, but not only us, or even Goldsborough implies.

For there is also, apparently, an enlightened, young opposition which expresses the anti-nuclear, ecological considerations that are increasingly uppermost in the hopes and fears of the generation that must rectify the dangers that the post-World War II generation has allowed to accumulate. This very touchy subject has been played down in the foreign press for evident reasons. But the anxiety it arouses is not confined to Sweden.

I find important that it should be this small, socially very "evolved" nation—neither a superpower nor the satellite of a superpower—that by its intelligent, democratic use of the ballot should give this sobering warning of what today is the greatest threat to life: nuclear proliferation, both military and industrial. It is an example that all people who enjoy democratic liberties can and should follow.

MARIA JOLAS.

The Center party in Sweden, which opposed construction of additional nuclear plants, lost 1 per cent of its vote compared to the previous election. Two other parties opposing the Social Democrats took essentially the same position as the Social Democrats on nuclear plants. —ED.

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JOHN 150



## Switch Into Marks Hits Pound, Others

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—Sterling, the French franc and the Italian lira weakened today as a large amount of funds were shifted into deutsche marks in advance of Sunday's West German elections.

Dealers conceded that there may have been something of a chicken-and-egg problem. Selling of sterling, French francs and lira may have resulted from the belief that those currencies would weaken further in view of the gloomy economic prospects of the countries involved.

## Japan Seeks Change in U.S. Air Pact

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese government will attempt next week to extract substantial changes in what it claims is an inequitable Japan-U.S. civil air pact that last year helped U.S. carriers take in \$590 million while leaving Japan Air Lines to \$230 million in revenues on Japan-U.S. travel.

In negotiations on the two countries' civil air transport agreement, the Japanese side will seek for Japan Air Lines new landing points in the United States, expanded rights to continue JAL flights through the United States to other countries, and a bigger share of passengers carried. Talks are scheduled to open Oct. 4.

The Japanese side intends to point out that while the 44.5-percent government-owned JAL has landing rights at seven points in the United States and U.S. territories, U.S. airlines can serve Japan from 19 points, of which they now use 12.

JAL's points are New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Anchorage, Guam and Saipan. The Japanese will argue that U.S. airlines have a monopoly on business from Washington, Chicago, Seattle, Minneapolis and Portland, and that they could open monopolized routes from Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and elsewhere.

The Japanese assert that current estimates of seats available on Japan-U.S. routes show U.S. carriers hold 56 per cent while JAL has 31 per cent and others 13 per cent.

They add that U.S. carriers have a 49-per-cent market share and JAL a 36-per-cent share, even though approximately 60 per cent of the travelers on the routes are Japanese nationals. About 30 per cent are Americans, the Japanese estimate.

**Champagne Sales Up**  
PARIS, Sept. 30 (AP).—French champagne sales reached a record 58.5 million bottles in the first six months of this year, according to industry figures. It marked a rise of 35.3 per cent over the same period last year, as sales were poor because of a recession.

**U.S. Assets Rise**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—U.S. reserve assets rose \$240 million in August to \$18.9 billion, the Federal Reserve Board said.

**SIEMENS**  
SIEMENS WESTERN FINANCE N.V.  
WILLEMSTAD, CURAÇAO (NETHERLANDS ANTILLES)

## Fourth Redemption Installment 9% U.S. Dollar Bonds due 1985

Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Conditions of Issue, bonds to be redeemed on December 1, 1976, were drawn under the supervision of a Notary Public in Frankfurt. The bonds of U.S. Dollars 1,000 each with numbers 12221 through 14220

having an aggregate face value of U.S. Dollars 2,000,000 were selected by lot to satisfy the fourth redemption installment.

The bonds so drawn for redemption will be repaid on December 1, 1976, clear of all charges. They shall be presented together with all unstated interest coupons, the amount of any missing coupons being deducted from the principal amount.

Payments will be made to the holders of the bonds:

a) In the United States of America: First National City Bank, New York; b) Outside the United States of America: At the banks listed below with due observance of the foreign exchange regulations, if any, prevailing in the country concerned, by a dollar cheque drawn on a New York bank or by credit to a dollar account:

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Amsterdamsche Bank N.V.  
Lloyds Bank International Limited  
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
Crédit Lyonnais  
Société Générale de Banque S.A.  
Svenska Handelsbanken.

The bonds drawn for redemption will cease to bear interest as of November 30, 1976.

The interest coupons due December 1, 1976, will be paid to the holders separately in the usual manner.

Not all of the bonds drawn for redemption in 1973 and 1975 with serial numbers from 2177 through 2370 and 4730 through 4739 have been presented to date.

Willemsd., Curaçao, September 1976.

SIEMENS WESTERN FINANCE N.V.  
The Managing Directors.

## U.K.'s Woes Seen Caused by Keynesianism

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—For many months the United Kingdom has been trying to persuade the world that it does indeed intend to pull itself out of its economic mess. The world remains unconvinced, as is witnessed by the fall in the value of the pound.

What brought Britain to this awkward pass is an excessive devotion to and a misinterpretation of the ideas of John Maynard Keynes. Lord Keynes, in "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money," published in 1933, seems almost prophetic: "Practical men, who believe themselves to be quite exempt from any intellectual influences, are usually the slaves of some defunct economist."

A nondefunct British economist, Walter Eltis, of Exeter College, Oxford, takes on this topic in the October issue of *Lloyds Bank Review*. He is careful to credit Lord Keynes for radically changing the way that governments look at their economies: "Those governments which, like Britain's, applied the tools that Keynes invented achieved full employment and, in addition, declining inflation rates for most of the 1950s."

Since then, however, things have gone badly wrong. Countries where Keynesian ideas have been most influential, such as Britain, seem to have suffered most from inflation, slow growth, big budget deficits and currency collapses. The basic trouble, Mr. Eltis says, is that Keynes's theories rest on assumptions "which make sense in the Britain of the 1930s, but make none today."

The first of these assumptions was that the way to get a country's economy moving again was to expand aggregate demand, which is composed of private consumption, private investment and government spending. Since it is difficult to push up private investment, Keynesian-

oriented governments have relied on boosting government spending and encouraging private spending by cutting taxes.

If all major countries pursue this path together, the results may not be bad. But if some countries stress such policies more than others, the big budget deficits, rapid monetary expansion and high inflation rates produce big balances of payments deficits. Such policies, says Mr. Eltis, "can all too easily lead to the economic conditions of a banana republic if the economically insignificant use them on their own."

Another assumption is that it really does not matter a great deal how you expand demand, as long as you expand it. As Mr. Eltis puts it: "Hard work and the efficiency of resource allocation in the public and private sectors has a less significant effect on the wealth of nations than correct demand management policies."

As Mr. Eltis says, the Keynesians never had a theory about the long-term creation of jobs. They simply assumed that if they expanded demand enough, the jobs would be there. "There was no real appreciation of the role of profits in a dynamic economy. Keynes, in fact, seemed to see profits as one of the 'objectionable' features of capitalism."

The Keynesian revolution encouraged economists to look at the big picture—"macroeconomics." It resulted in much less attention to the precise allocation of capital, manpower and materials—resources that are not inexhaustible.

"Keynes's writings of the 1930s," Mr. Eltis says, "inadvertently set the economically illiterate in Britain on a course where hard work, efficient industrial organization and the employment of a high fraction of the labor force on productive and profitable work were considered to be of only secondary importance." What really mattered was governmental stimulation of the overall economy.

There were two other related assumptions. In "The General Theory," to simplify matters, Keynes assumed that institutions held wealth only in the form of money and bonds. If the money supply was increased, institutions and individuals would use some of it to buy bonds, pushing up bond prices and reducing interest rates.

This may have made sense in the deflated 1930s, but today individuals and institutions who acquire more money than they want to hold will use the funds to bid up the whole range of assets—bonds, houses, land, commodities and everything else. The bond simplification led Keynesians to think that money really was not very important, since it influenced only bonds.

Hence, the British Treasury was until recently one of the most cavalier in the world about the influence of money on economies, and this damaged British economic management in all sorts of obvious ways," Mr. Eltis says.

Finally, another Keynesian assumption was that interest rates were determined by the quantity of money and "liquidity preference"—the public's demand for money. This has led Keynesians to ignore the influence of inflation on interest rates—again, in the 1930s, inflation was not the problem.

Keynes conceived his theory in desperate days. But, as Mr. Eltis says, "in a changing world a particular economic model has only a limited life-span before its simplifications become dangerously wrong, and the evidence is overwhelming that the precise simplifications of Keynes's model of 1936 are now obsolete."

## Fluctuations Said to Be 'Statistical Noise'

## Fed Is Urged to End Weekly Money Supply Report

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (WP).—The Federal Reserve Board's closely watched weekly reports on changes in the nation's money supply are often "statistical noise" based on incomplete or inaccurate data and should therefore be abandoned, a Conference Board economist recommended yesterday.

Michael Levy, director of economic policy research for the private business research organization, said the often misleading reports nonetheless have caused excessive fluctuations in short-term interest rates because they are given so much attention by analysts.

"By now there exists a large body of evidence that the average rate of growth of the money supply over periods of at least as long as six months to one year exerts a powerful influence on economic growth, employment, output and the price level," Mr. Levy writes in an article which will appear in the next issue of the Conference Board's monthly magazine. But changes over a shorter period have no such significance, he said.

He therefore suggested that the Fed "should continue to use weekly figures to update average money growth rates for the latest 26-week and 52-week periods" while abandoning reporting of week-to-week changes. "With such increased emphasis on semi-annual and annual growth rates," he added, "weekly growth rates 'could probably atrophy,' he added."

**Report Each Thursday**  
The Fed's report on changes in the basic money supply—a total of all private checking deposits in commercial banks and cash in circulation—is released each Thursday afternoon after the close of most financial markets.

It is one of the most carefully tracked of all statistical indicators, particularly by the investment community, as analysts pore over the figures to gain clues about the Fed's future monetary stance and the direction of inflation and economic activity.

A rise or fall in the money supply for one week can trigger sharp reactions in the stock or bond markets, and analysts want to prepare their clients for these near-term shifts.

Last Thursday, for example, it was reported that the money supply for the week ending Sept. 15 climbed a record \$4.5 billion. This immediately caused large mark-downs in bond prices (which fall when interest rates rise), because it dashed hopes that the Fed would ease up on interest rates as some had predicted, following three straight weeks of declines in the basic money stock.

The following morning, the stock market opened sharply lower due mainly to the reported rise in the money supply.

But sophisticated market ana-

lysts said the one-week jump, which took almost everybody by surprise, was probably a statistical aberration, and not very significant in itself.

Mr. Levy, in his analysis, also suggested that the Fed:

• Widely distribute information on the sources and magnitude of errors in the published money supply data to emphasize the limitations of the weekly figures.

• Stick to a six-month or one-year money growth course without trying to make adjustments for weekly or monthly "wiggles" in the money supply. "This would eliminate the numerous jerky two-to-six-week corrections—and subsequent reversals—that have marred the generally commendable record of Federal Reserve policy over the last 18 months."

The Fed for the last 15 months has had publicly announced long-range "target" growth rates for the money supply, but, Mr. Levy said, the Fed "appears to have engaged in a policy of 'fine tuning' that has resulted in a rather erratic course."

"The steering wheel has frequently been jerked back and forth, even though the average course of monetary policy over the last year-and-a-half has remained mostly within the one-year money target ranges," he added.

"Such erratic steering makes for nervous passengers," he said. "It seems pointless to try to cure money market specialists of the weekly money growth myopia, as long as they may be either whipped over two to three weeks and incur heavy capital losses, or else be given a 'true ride' as the result of interim course corrections in Federal Reserve policy that are reversed on short notice."

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**U.S. Firms Set Alien Spending**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Foreign affiliates of U.S. companies expect their capital expenditures to be largely unchanged in 1976, but forecast an 8-per-cent rise in outlays during 1977, the Commerce Department said today.

According to a Commerce Department survey taken in June of this year, capital investment overseas this year is projected at \$27.1 billion, compared with actual expenditures of \$27 billion in 1975.

However, in 1977, foreign capital investment is expected to rise to \$28.2 billion, with the bulk of the increase coming from the manufacturing area, where spending is expected to rise to \$13.2 billion from a projected \$11.5 billion this year and actual outlays of \$11.2 billion in 1975.

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## Wall St. Prices Decline Ahead of Money Data

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—Prices closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange today in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 1 point at 980.19. Volume amounted to 14.7 million shares compared with 15.6 million shares yesterday. Dealers outpaced advances by about 735 to about 600.

The market opened lower following a net decline of almost 23 points in the past two days. For the most part, investors marked time today in anticipation of the money supply figures, and their effect on interest rates, which the Federal Reserve reports after the close. In addition, some selling was attributed to continued unsettling news about the economy.

## U.S. Building Awards Drop

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—New construction contracts in the United States last month declined 15 per cent to \$2.5 billion from just under \$3 billion a year earlier, according to the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Inc.

Continuing weakness in areas other than residential construction, pushed down the Dodge index to 123, its lowest level since last December and considerably below the record 205 reached in May, 1976. The index is a seasonally adjusted figure that uses 100 to represent 1967.

George Christie, chief economist at Dodge, said that August's decline, following the hesitation in June and July, took a lot of steam out of the upswing that had been taking hold in nonresidential building during the first part of the year.

Residential building continued to gain in August, with both apartments and one-family homes "sharply ahead" of last year's figures, Mr. Christie said. Most housing observers regard apartmentments as the key to continued residential growth this year. In the first half, they represented the weak link in the housing recovery.

Dodge said residential building contracts in August totaled \$4.1 billion, up 45 per cent from the year-earlier \$2.8 billion.

In its latest report just issued the Federal Reserve said the nation's basic money supply fell a record \$2.8 billion to \$306 billion for the week ended Sept. 22, while the broader index also dropped by 1.4 billion to \$720.2 billion.

Fairchild Camera & Instrument lost 1 3/4 to 51 1/4. Fairchild said it expanded its credit lines to \$100 million and is considering an offering of common stock.

National Semiconductor, among the actives, was unchanged at 35 3/4.

B.F. Goodrich lost 7/8 to 23 1/4. Goodrich said the rubber workers strike will have a substantial adverse effect on its third quarter results and fourth quarter net will be cut by up to \$2.5 million by the devaluation of the Mexican peso.

Westinghouse Electric, among the actives, lost 7/8 to 18 1/4. Westinghouse was the subject of a bullish press report concerning its uranium contracts with utilities.

Stock prices declined on the American Exchange. The Amex index slipped 0.32 to 101.85.

A late rally, accompanied by short covering, lifted soybean futures prices 13 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Soybean meal was up \$3 a ton and oil gained nearly 1/2 cent a pound. Grain futures were lower, however, with wheat closing down 4 1/2 cents, oats 1/2 and corn nearly 2.

## Cadbury, Paribas Profits Increase

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—Net profit at Cadbury Schweppes Ltd. rose slightly in the first half, to \$5.7 million from \$5.1 million in the same period a year earlier.

Reporting this today, the company said sales totaled \$240.7 million, up from \$230.9 million. Cadbury has an unchanged interim dividend of 2.65 pence per share.

**Paribas Profit Rises**  
PARIS, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas, holding of the Paribas group, today reported a provisional net profit for the first half of this year of \$5.1 million francs, compared with \$3.98 million francs during the same period last year.

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JPM 20150







## NYSE Nationwide Trading, Sept. 30—Closing Prices

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
20% Govt Bond	112.10	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00
20% Govt Bond	112.10	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00
20% Govt Bond	112.10	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00
20% Govt Bond	112.10	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00
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20% Govt Bond	112.10	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00
20% Govt Bond	112.10	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.10	0.00
Corn	0.80	0.00
Soybeans	1.20	0.00
Wool	1.50	0.00
Cotton	0.70	0.00
Gold	180.00	0.00
Silver	10.00	0.00
Platinum	1,000.00	0.00
Palladium	500.00	0.00
Rhodium	1,500.00	0.00
Iridium	2,000.00	0.00
Rosetta	1,000.00	0.00
Neodymium	1,000.00	0.00
Praseodymium	1,000.00	0.00
Samarium	1,000.00	0.00
Europium	1,000.00	0.00
Gadolinium	1,000.00	0.00
Terbium	1,000.00	0.00
Dysprosium	1,000.00	0.00
Ytterbium	1,000.00	0.00
Lanthanum	1,000.00	0.00
Cerium	1,000.00	0.00
Praseodymium	1,000.00	0.00
Samarium	1,000.00	0.00
Europium	1,000.00	0.00
Gadolinium	1,000.00	0.00
Terbium	1,000.00	0.00
Dysprosium	1,000.00	0.00
Ytterbium	1,000.00	0.00
Lanthanum	1,000.00	0.00
Cerium	1,000.00	0.00

## Toronto Stocks

Stock	Price	Change
Bank of Montreal	45.00	0.00
Bank of Toronto	40.00	0.00
Bank of Nova Scotia	35.00	0.00
Bank of New Brunswick	30.00	0.00
Bank of New South Wales	25.00	0.00
Bank of New Zealand	20.00	0.00
Bank of New Guinea	15.00	0.00
Bank of New Caledonia	10.00	0.00
Bank of New Hebrides	5.00	0.00
Bank of New Ireland	4.00	0.00
Bank of New Jersey	3.00	0.00
Bank of New Mexico	2.00	0.00
Bank of New York	1.00	0.00
Bank of New Zealand	0.50	0.00
Bank of New Guinea	0.25	0.00
Bank of New Caledonia	0.10	0.00
Bank of New Hebrides	0.05	0.00
Bank of New Ireland	0.02	0.00
Bank of New Jersey	0.01	0.00
Bank of New Mexico	0.00	0.00
Bank of New York	0.00	0.00

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Term	Rate	Change
1 month	10.00%	0.00%
3 months	10.50%	0.00%
6 months	11.00%	0.00%
9 months	11.50%	0.00%
12 months	12.00%	0.00%
15 months	12.50%	0.00%
18 months	13.00%	0.00%
21 months	13.50%	0.00%
24 months	14.00%	0.00%
27 months	14.50%	0.00%
30 months	15.00%	0.00%
33 months	15.50%	0.00%
36 months	16.00%	0.00%
39 months	16.50%	0.00%
42 months	17.00%	0.00%
45 months	17.50%	0.00%
48 months	18.00%	0.00%
51 months	18.50%	0.00%
54 months	19.00%	0.00%
57 months	19.50%	0.00%
60 months	20.00%	0.00%

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Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Fujitsu International Bank Ltd.

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Hambros Bank Limited

E. F. Hutton &amp; Co. N.V.

Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Kreditbank N.V.

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg

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Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

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Daiwa Europe N.V.

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London, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, Hong Kong, Singapore, Sydney  
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The declarer would  
tricks at this point,  
not be prevented from  
two a-b winners and  
tricks by cross-ruffing.  
South proceeded, the  
could never be used  
by East.

When the hand was  
West bid his suits to  
level, marking his free-  
tion. But North right  
that he could go be-  
lecting a penalty,  
fence defeated four,  
bled by four tricks 34  
of 1190.







